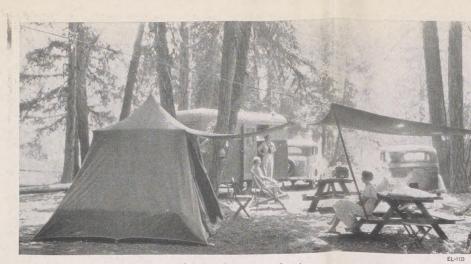
# Historic, archived document

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Carefree days among the pines

THE OCHOCO National Forest has three improved campgrounds and about 25 other designated camp sites with spring or creek water available. Some have simple conveniences.

All national-forest camps are free to the public. Their locations are shown in red on the тар.

### Recreational Freedom

Nearly 5,000 campers find relaxation every year in the forest camps of the Ochoco National Forest. As rapidly as funds become available, sanitary conveniences and camping facilities are being added.

The wildlife on this forest is expected to prove a permanent source of pleasure to recreationists. Already the forest is noted for its deer hunting. As many as 2,000 mule deer are shot here during the hunting season.

In places, grouse are fairly plentiful during part of the year. Occasionally a bear shows himself. Beaver, once abundant, have been decimated by heavy trapping. Now, restocked and protected, they are increasing rapidly. Most of the rivers and creeks have good fishing in the early season, especially Crooked River, tributaries of the John Day River, and Emigrant, Ochoco, and Bear Creeks.

#### IMPROVED FOREST CAMPS

All on the Ochoco Highway, with piped spring water and toilets; space for trailers; hunting; horses for hire from ranchers. Wildwood: 36 miles northeast of Prineville, 24 stoves, tables, room for

6 trailers. Mossy Rock: 40 miles northeast of Prineville, 3 stoves, tables, room for 1 trailer.

Ochoco: 26 miles east of Prineville, 12 stoves, 1 mile to supplies; room for 1 trailer.

> In 1936, 1,200,000 campers and picnickers enjoyed the recreational freedom afforded by the 1,400 public camps in the national forests of Oregon and Washington.



On Wolf Creek . . . Ochoco National Forest



A ranger station on the Ochoco

#### FOREST IMPROVEMENTS

Roads, trails, telephone lines, lookout towers, and other forest improvements have been constructed to assist in the quick discovery and suppression of forest fires and to render the administration of the Ochoco more efficient. For example, 600 miles of telephone line, 964 miles of forest roads, and 294 miles of trails have been built, and 60 fire-lookout towers and buildings constructed. Numerous signs have been put up at considerable expense to guide visitors on the national forests. These signs are Government property and a

penalty attaches to their mutilation. They are for your guidance and information. Will you not cooperate in keeping them undisturbed and unmarred?

Forty-seven percent of mancaused forest fires result from carelessness with cigarettes and campfires.

000

Help keep our beautiful forests clean and green.

The elevation ranges from 3,000 to 7,400 feet.

ern California. Another upthrust created the

Siskiyou Mountains in southern Oregon and north-

shone Island, the other island being the present

including the Wallowa Range, is known as Sho-

of several conifers not now found in that region.

of Mitchell, Oreg., have been found fossil imprints

lived on the islands in later ages. In the vicinity

mains of sea life and of plants and animals that

ocean bed. This theory is based upon fossil re-

America, produced by a violent crumpling of the

two prehistoric islands off the west coast of North

some authorities, the Blue Mountains were one of

part of the old Blue Mountains. According to

Geologically, this country is interesting, being a

Under this theory the Blue Mountain region,

Cascade Range with its volcanoes.





Ochoco Highway looking toward Mitchell

#### The Marks of a Good Camper

FIRST obtains a campfire permit. CARRIES a shovel, an ax, and a bucket. REFRAINS from smoking while traveling. APPRECIATES and protects forest signs. PUTS OUT his campfire with water. LEAVES a clean and sanitary camp. OBSERVES the State fish and game laws. COOPERATES with the forest rangers in reporting and suppressing fires.

PREACHES what he practices.

GOOD FOREST MANNERS SPELL PLEASURE, COMFORT, AND SAFETY

CHO HOW TO PUT OUT YOUR CAMPFIRE

Stir the coals while soaking them with water. Turn small sticks and drench both sides. Wet the ground thoroughly around the fire. Drown out every spark-

then-Pour on several more bucketfuls of water.



Approaching Prineville Established in 1871, Prineville was named for its first merchant, Barney Prine. It is the headquarters of the Supervisor of the Ochoco National Forest.

District ran	ng	eı	h	eadquarters are located as follo	ws:			
District				Headquarters Post	Office			
Wildcat				Ochoco Ranger Station Prine				
Pisgah				Beaver Ranger Station Prine	ville			
Post								
Wolf Mountain				Rager Ranger Station Paulin	ıa			
Snow Mountain				Allison Ranger Station Suplea				
040								

#### LOCAL BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST

Twenty-five percent of the receipts of the forest from timber sales, grazing permits, land leases, and other sources of income is returned to the counties in which the national forests are located, to be used for roads and schools.

An additional 10 percent is used by the Forest Service to build roads and trails which are chiefly beneficial to neighboring communities.

Furthermore, settlers and prospectors get free timber for home-building; farmers get timber at cost for farm use and free grazing privileges for small herds. The public at large gets free recreational privileges and conveniences under ideal conditions.

> 000 YOUR FOREST YOUR WEALTH YOUR PLAYGROUND

CHO Be extra careful with fire, cigarettes and matches-always urge others to be careful—always



A noted deer-hunting country.



"Don't shoot, mister, I have no horns."



Forest camping sites on the Ochoco

had on request from the supervisor or from any ranger.

are poor monuments for a sportsman to leave behind

Unburied garbage, crippled game, and broken laws

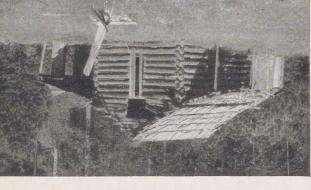
6. Leaves a clean camp and a clean record.—

A copy of the Oregon fish and game laws may be

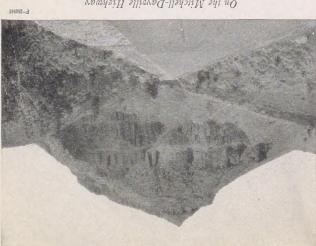
Training C. C. C. fire fighters



Old miner's eabin on the Ochoco Forest



On the Mitchell-Dayville Highway



will find desirable camp sites and pleasure drives. gradual slopes. The traveler on the national forest meadows, pine torests of park-like appearance, and peculiarities-plateaus, rock upthrusts, highland or scenically spectacular, but interesting in its own This is high country, not ruggedly mountainous

surrounding country for the smoke of a forest fire. lookout man, who, from sunrise to sunset, scans the Forest Service maintains during the dry season a Hash Rock. On each of these seven points the advantage from Lookout and Snow Mountains and Cascade Range to the west is seen to particular Peak (Bald Mountain), and Wolf Mountain. The Rock, Lookout Mountain, Mount Pisgah, Spanish points-Dry Mountain, Snow Mountain, Hash be had from the seven high, exposed, mountain Splendid views of the surrounding country may

Stein's Pillar . . Ochoco National Forest



livestock industry and the communities in general. management of the ranges to the great benefit of the forests ended the range wars and brought about orderly center of the stage. The establishment of the national the famous Sheepshooters' Association occupied the tion and culminated in the range wars of 1904-05 when able industry. Crowding of the ranges brought fricraising quickly became the most important and profitfarming, and stock raising were developed. Stock Under the protection of the army posts, mining,

American soldiers. placed monuments or markers on the graves of seven on June 26, 1932, the American Legion of Prineville Watson, just west of Antone, was one of these. Here, Army posts along the main routes of travel. Camp from the Willsmette Valley. Indian uprisings in the fifties and sixties led the Government to establish a rush of miners from the East, from California, and Discovery of gold in eastern Oregon in 1861 brought

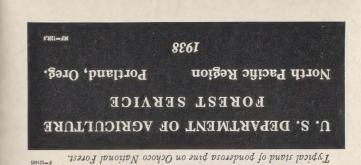
land of promise and settled in the valleys of the explorers through the Blue Mountains, saw here the people from the East, following old routes of the early In the first half of the nineteenth century, many

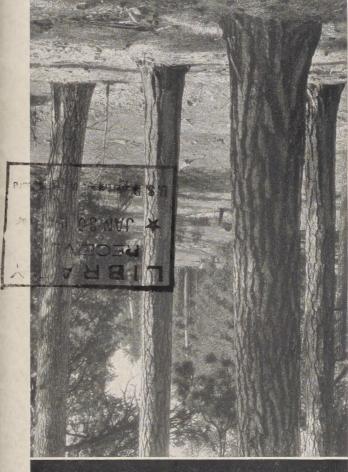
name from an early Snake or Piute Indian chief. History.-The Ochoco National Forest takes its

pine in central Oregon.

Within its boundaries is some of the finest ponderosa includes the western spur of the Blue Mountain Range. and Harney. It has a net area of 730,413 acres and forest lies in the counties of Crook, Wheeler, Grant, ALMOST in the center of Oregon, this

OKECON NYLIONYF EOBEST OCHOCO





OKECON NYLIONYF EOKESL OCHOCO

burn a million trees and destroy birds, game, and fish. One tree will make a million matches; one match may 5. Is careful with campfire and matches. dwelling. Put yourself in his place. his fences, disturbs his livestock, or shoots near his

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the man as an outlaw who leaves his gates open, cuts 4. Respects the rancher's property.—He regards or game protective association. be reported to the nearest deputy warden, forest ranger,

more than his fair and legal share. Violations should hah are public property, and only a game hog will take 3. Helps to enforce the game law.—Game and horns, she hasn't got any.

2. Makes sure it's a buck.—If you can't see his giving the game a square deal than in getting the 1. Gives them a break.—There is more honor in

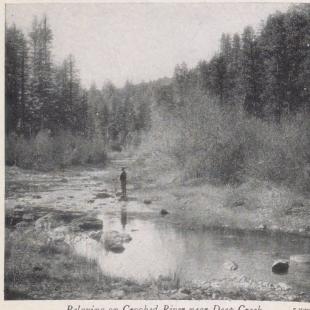
The True Sportsman—

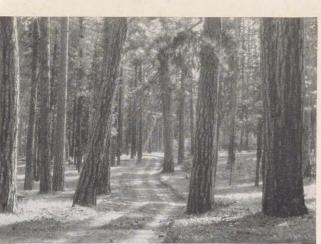
Mule deer afford good hunting on the Ochoco





Sheep grow fat on Ochoco Forest meadows





A drive through virgin pine timber

#### THE RED DEMON OF OUR FORESTS

The most ruthless and destructive enemy of our forests is FIRE. Very few fires are so light that they do not injure mature timber. No fire is too light to kill or injure young trees. Even light burning has been found, through protracted investigation, to destroy the humus, or decayed vegetable matter, which stores moisture and fertility. On large tracts of the Ochoco Forest that were burned in former years the soil is so badly injured that it will be unable to produce anything for many years to come. Forest fires hasten the depletion of our already too plainly vanishing timber supply, dry up water sources, destroy game, endanger lives and property.

#### More than 70 percent of the forest fires in this region result from human carelessness!

Because of the high inflammability of the valuable timber of this forest, those who avail themselves of the forest's hospitality must refrain from taking even ordinary chances with fire. It is your responsibility to protect the forest from fire while you are in it and to leave it no worse for your visit.

Should you discover a forest fire, put it out if you can. If you cannot put it out, report it to the forest supervisor, the ranger, the sheriff, or the nearest telephone operator. Locations of the supervisor's and rangers' headquarters are given in the text and indicated on the

## FORESTS ARE WEALTH

Timber.—The Ochoco National Forest supports a fine stand of merchantable ponderosa pine timber which is destined to be an important factor in community development when economic conditions are right for its utilization.

Mature timber on the national forests is offered for sale tion. to the highest bidder when there is an economic need for the product. Cutting is subject to regulations which insure minimum waste, reduction of fire hazard, and protection of young thrifty trees for future cutting. National forest timber is managed to provide continuous crops, thus insuring the permanence of industries and the communities dependent upon them. This is known as "sustained yield management."

The total estimated stand of timber on the Ochoco Forest is 6,671,690,000 feet. Of this, 5,202,360,000 feet board measure is ponderosa pine (Pinus ponderosa). Next in volume is Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga taxifolia) 667,380,000 feet board measure. Other species found in smaller quantities are: Balsam firs (Abies), western larch

(Larix occidentalis), and lodgepole pine (Pinus contorta). Water .- Without the isolated Blue Mountains to intercept high storm currents, this entire area would become an inland desert. The economic value of these watersheds to the regions depending upon them can hardly be estimated. A forest-covered hillside holds the moisture from rains and melting snow, provides underground storage, and allows the water to trickle out in steady streamflow when most needed—in the dry season. The roots, vegetation, and forest litter also help prevent the washing away of fertile topsoil. Erosion leaves baked, barren slopes and silted reservoirs. Fire destroys the valuable forest floor cover and is the great enemy of the

largest is the Crooked River and the smallest, the Trout Creek drainage. Both streams flow into the Deschutes River. The John Day River drains the north slope of the main unit of the forest. The Harney Lake drainage, represented by Emigrant and Silver Creeks, occurs in the Snow Mountain

Irrigation is vital in central Oregon. The largest irrigation project on this forest is the Ochoco Irrigation Project near Prineville. The storage reservoir capacity is 47,500 acre-feet. Approximately 12,000 acres are under irriga-

Forage.—This forest contains one of the most valuable grass areas in the West. On it, 346 permittees graze sheep and cattle; 237 miles of fences keep stock from drifting and insure better utilization of the ranges. Eleven livestock associations cooperate with the Forest Service in the handling of the range to the mutual advantage of the forage resources, the Government, and the livestock owner. The stockmen employ range riders to salt and distribute cattle and keep fences in repair. Experiments in reseeding have been started.

The Forest Service has worked out two plans which have improved the forage conditions for the 66,000 sheep and 9,100 cattle dependent on the forest. By placing salt in the rougher areas where cattle will not readily go, a more orderly and thorough use of the range has been effected. This has resulted in more even distribution of stock, improved range, and fatter cattle in the fall. Under the loose-herding and bedding-out system, sheep are allowed to scatter and feed quietly and bedded wherever they happen to be. Thus, all have an equal chance at the feed and no one part of the range becomes overgrazed or destructively trampled. Sheep put on weight and the coyotes are confounded. Progressive flockmasters are enthusiastic over the system.

Recreation.—The recreational and scenic resources of our national forests are definite assets, the values of which to our citizens would be difficult to estimate in dollars. The Forest Service leases some 970 summer homesites in Oregon, rents sites to clubs, and cooperates in furthering The Ochoco Forest drainage consists of four parts. The winter sports and maintenance of game and fish life. It

> campgrounds in Oregon and Washington alone. No charge is made for the use of these grounds. Recreation is recognized as one of the major uses of our national forests, their administration seeking the highest productive use of the land.

maintains 358 improved and 1,048 partly improved



Future timber. Light burning destroys it

#### IT'S THE LAW! AFTER JULY 1

You must have a permit before building a campfire on national-forest land, except in designated nationalforest camps.

When camping on national-forest land, outside of a forest camp, you must carry: (1) An ax, with not less than a 26-inch handle and a

2-pound head; (2) a shovel, with not less than a 36-inch handle and an 8-inch wide blade; (3) a bucket or waterbag, capacity 1 gallon or more. (If traveling by vehicle or pack train.)

When smoking, except on a surfaced highway, you must stop in a safe place. (Above regulations do not apply on the Siuslaw National Forest)

#### THROUGHOUT THE YEAR

It is a punishable offense to (a) build a campfire in windy weather or in any inflammable matter without first clearing around the fire pit and confining the fire to a hole; (b) leave a fire unattended or fail to extinguish every spark when leaving it; (c) throw any lighted or smoldering substance where it may start a fire.

Violations of the fire laws and refusal to assist a fire warden in fighting a fire are subject to jail terms and

LEAVE A CLEAN CAMP

# BEAVER - DAM BUILDER AND CONSERVATIONIST

Expert in construction and vigilant in repair, this industrious worker of the woods is giving invaluable aid in checking floods, in stabilizing summer flow of water, in creating ponds that support fish and wild fowl

and improve meadows. The protection and transplanting of beaver are bringing rich results on the Ochoco Forest.



A transplanted beaver gets busy on a new home F-36307





A beaver dam on Marks Creek

